VIRGINIA JOURNAL, AND ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR VIRG.

(VOL. IV.) THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1787. (No. 167.)

D. and *I. M'Pherson,*

Have for SALE,

FRESH lemons by the box,
Old Malaga wine in quarter casks,
Almonds, Filberts, Figs, } by the cask,
Raisins in jars and casks.

ALSO, A few fishing SEINES of different sizes, all of which they will sell on moderate terms for Cash or Produce.

Alexandria, April 5, 1787.

William H. Powell and Company,

Acquaint their friends and the public that they have removed their store to the three story brick house, on Fairfax-street, next door to Messrs. Robinson, Sanderson and Rumney, where they have for sale, by wholesale and retail, an assortment of GOODS suitable for the season, viz.

SUPERFINE and second broadcloths,
Irish sheetings,
Ditto linens,
A large quantity of jeans, jeanets, fustians, &c.
An elegant assortment of calicoes,
Thread hose,
Hats,
Mens' and womens' saddles, in small packages,
London porter in bottles,
Excellent ale in ditto,
Hard, queens' and wooden ware, &c. &c. &c.

☞ They request all persons indebted to them to make speedy payment, as they are very anxious to have the business of the preceding year finally settled.—Those who are unable to comply with the above request, will please give their notes for their respective balances.—Any application for credit hereafter will be unnecessary, as they are determined to sell the GOODS on hand at a low price for present pay only.

Alexandria, April 5, 1787.

For PHILADELPHIA or NEW-YORK,

The SLOOP

Despatch,

SAMUEL TABOR, Master,

NOW lying at Col. LYLES wharf, and will take in freight for either of the above ports. For terms apply to the Master on board.

Alexandria, April 4, 1787.

By the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the POTOMACK COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the power and authority vested in them, by the act for opening and extending the navigation of Potomack river, FORTY-SIX SHARES in the said Company, will be sold at auction at the Court-House in Alexandria, in the State of Virginia, on Monday the 14th of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; and NINE SHARES in the said Company, will be sold at Shuter's Tavern in George-Town, in the State of Maryland, on Monday the 21st day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; they being the shares of such of the proprietors as are delinquents in making the first and second payments on their respective shares, which have been heretofore called for by the Board.

By order of the Board,
JOHN POTTS, jun. Secretary.

April 3, 1787.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT there is an Association of the Retailers of Goods, who will take notice of and prosecute all persons retailing of goods in the town of Alexandria, or in the County of Fairfax without licence, and all masters of vessels or others, who may retail goods on board of vessels contrary to law.

Alexandria, April 5, 1787.

Valuable Slaves *FOR SALE.*

THE Executors having been disappointed in the sale of the slaves, belonging to the estate of Mr. FRANCIS JETT, of Westmoreland, at Mattox-Bridge, on the 15th of February, as before advertised, give notice, that fifteen or twenty Valuable Slaves will be offered for sale at Mattox, on Monday the 30th inst, if fair, if not the next fair day; among whom are, several good house-carpenters.—Six months credit, on giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date, if not punctually paid. Five per cent. discount will be allowed for ready money, by the

EXECUTORS.

April 5, 1787.

THE Fisheries in Col. GEORGE W. FAIRFAX's neck, at the Racoon Branch, Pompey's Landing and Sandy Point, will be carried on this season by the subscribers, who have provided a quantity of hogsheads for striking fish, which any person by water, may have the use of for that purpose.

E. WASHINGTON, jun.
P. COULTER.

Fairfax County, March 30, 1787.

N. B. The above landings lie between Pohick and Dog Creeks.

Perrin and *Brothers,*

Have for sale at their store, next to Mr. Wise's Tavern; by wholesale and retail, for Cash, Tobacco or flour,

A Beautiful assortment of French calicoes and chintzes, silk lustrings, taffeta, black and white mode, florentine, grogram, silk stockings, ribbons and taste well assorted in colours, umbrellas, ladies' gloves, hair powder and pomatum, with some elegant JEWELRY, consisting of ladies' shoe buckles, gentlemens' knee ditto, lockets, bracelets, and many other trinkets.

They have also for SALE,

Black prunella by the piece, claret and Muscat wine of the best quality in bottles, with several other articles too tedious to mention.

Alexandria, April 2, 1787.

CHATHAM,

WILL stand this season at Mount-Asaph, in Charles county, about six miles below Piscataway, and about ten above Port-Tobacco, and cover at three guineas, but if the money be sent with the mares, or if paid by the first day of August next, he will cover at three pounds fifteen shillings, and two and six-pence to the groom.

CHATHAM was got by Mr. Fitzhugh's Regulus, who was got by Fearnought, who was got by Martindale's Regulus, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Chatham's dam was Mr. Brent's Ebony, who was out of Selima, got by Col. Tasker's Othello. Selima was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Jenny Dismal is the dam of Regulus; Jenny Dismal was got by old Dismal, who won a thousand guineas sweep-stake, and five king's plates without being once beaten. Jenny Dismal's dam was got by Lord Godolphin's Whitefoot, her sire by the Godolphin Arabian.

Good pasturage at two shillings and six-pence per week, but I will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

T. HANSON.

April 5, 1787.

Wants Employment,

As Tutor to a public or private School,

A YOUNG man that can be well recommended, understands to instruct youth in the English language grammatically, arithmetic, book-keeping, the rudiments of algebra and geometry, trigonometry plain and spherical, navigation, surveying, mensuration and dialling, &c. &c. A letter directed to A. B. to the care of Mrs. Elizabeth Bray, Stage-Office, Alexandria, with the encouragement which may be given, from either the public or private employment, will be attended to.

March 27, 1787.

To be Rented,

And possession given immediately,

A COMMODIOUS two story HOUSE, with a garden, a well of excellent water in the yard, a large stable, &c.—This house is supposed to be the best stand for a tavern in this town and has for many years been kept as such.——Also to be rented the STORE-HOUSES at present occupied by the Subscriber.—Possession will be given by the 15th of May next.——For terms apply to Mr. JAMES SMITH at Frederick-Town, or to

ANTHONY REINTZEL.

George-Town, April 2, 1787.

To be Rented,

THE STORE, counting-room and cellar now occupied by Mr. WILLIAM MOUNSHER, in King-street, and a two story framed HOUSE on Royal-street below Mr. William Hunter, senior's house.—Immediate possession will be given.—For further particulars apply to

JOHN REYNOLDS.

Alexandria, April 5, 1787.

William Haycock,

Tallow-Chandler and Soap-Boiler,

BEGS leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has removed from the house, where he formerly lived to his own house opposite to the dwelling-house of Col. Ramsay, where they may be supplied on the shortest notice with any thing in his way.

Alexandria, April 5, 1787.

N. B. He gives ready-money for tallow, tow or cotton candlewick.

AGREEABLE to the late law, appointing Commissioners in towns, the Commissioner is to call on each person for an account of his taxable property, but if it appears the persons at whose house he calls has not absented themselves in order to avoid making their returns, the Commissioner is to appoint the time and place where he will receive their returns.——I do therefore request all those at whose houses I have called for the above purposes to make their returns to me at my counting-room at three o'clock, P. M. on the two following Saturdays, where I shall wait to receive them; and as there are a number of proprietors of lots and houses (in town) who reside in the country, I must likewise request their furnishing me with a list of their rents which will prevent a great deal of unnecessary trouble and enable me to make a more accurate return than I can otherwise do: It may not be unnecessary to observe that it is the duty of every person to make report of all concealed tithables, which may come within their knowledge.

JAMES HENDRICKS.

Alexandria, April 5, 1787.

RAN AWAY on the 9th of March, from on board the Subscriber's vessel, lying at Col. Ramsay's wharf, two Negro men, slaves, by the names of JAMES and JACOB, one of them a black fellow about thirty years of age, and had on a blue sailor's jacket, black waistcoat, tarry trousers, and bound hat. The other a yellow fellow, about sixteen years of age, has a down look, and had on a red twilled jacket and trousers, and a bound hat. They have been seen in town since their elopement, and I have reason to believe that they are concealed by other Negroes in town. Any person delivering the said negroes to the Subscriber, or William Allison, or secures them so that I get them again, shall receive Thirty shillings for each, and reasonable charges.

GEORGE SLACUM.

Alexandria, April 5, 1787.

To be Rented,

And immediate possession given,

THE HOUSE and BAKE-OVEN where Henry Gardner lately lived, on Capt. Robert Adam's wharf.—For particulars apply to

JOHN REYNOLDS.

ALEXANDER SMITH, printer.

Alexandria, April 5, 1787.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

IN every part of these States the great *scarcity of money* is become a common subject of complaint. This does not seem to be an imaginary grievance, like that of *hard times*, of which men have complained in all ages of the world; the misfortune is general, and in many cases severely felt. The scarcity of money is so great, or the difficulty of paying debts has been so common, that riots and combinations have been formed in many places, and the operations of civil government have been suspended; this is the more remarkable, because three years have not passed since money was very plenty. A calamity of such magnitude has deservedly drawn the attention of every Legislature in the Union. In some of the States paper money has been made as the best or the most convenient remedy by which the sufferings of the people can be relieved. The General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina has already had recourse to two emissions of paper. Certainly when any article is scarce the general remedy is, *to make more*; and if it should be found, when money is scarce, that private and public debts can be honestly discharged by a new coinage of paper, the expedient is admirable, for it is the most easy process by which debts were ever paid. This, however, is a subject on which many doubts have arisen. It is not questioned whether there are means by which we may be enabled to discharge our debts and become opulent and powerful, but there are many who believe that our debts cannot be fairly discharged, nor our citizens relieved, much less can they become rich by the manufacture of paper money. It has also been my lot to entertain some doubts, whether the last regulations have hitherto been adopted for preserving justice, for relieving the oppressed, and for securing the prosperity of the State;—these doubts have given rise to the present address.

This is a question, my fellow-citizens, that claims your utmost attention, for no subject of equal importance has been presented to your view since the declaration of independence. We are going to consider whether the administration of government, in these infant States, is to be a system of patchwork, and a series of expedients—whether a youthful empire is to be supported, like the walls of a tottering ancient palace, by shoars and temporary props, or by measures which may prove effectual and lasting——measures which may improve by use, and strengthen by age. We are going to consider whether we shall deserve to be a branch of the most poor, dishonest and contemptible, or of the most flourishing, independent and happy nation on the face of the earth.

The reader is not interested in knowing who the writer of this letter may be; a bad argument is not mended by the supposed abilities of its author, and a good argument does not require parental support. In the mean time he counts it his duty to declare, and he does it with humble gratitude, that his complaints are not occasioned by personal misfortunes; but he finds himself a member of a great family; he interests himself as a brother in the happiness of his fellow-citizens, and he suffers when they are grieved.

The more I consider the progress of credit, and the increase of wealth in foreign nations, the more fully am I convinced that paper money must prove hurtful to this country; that we cannot be relieved from our debts except by promoting domestic manufactures, and that during the prevailing scarcity of money, the burdens of the poor may be relieved by altering the mode of taxation. Here are three separate and distinct propositions; they shall be considered apart, in order that each of them may fall or stand by its own weakness or strength.

In public measures, as in the conduct of private life, it will constantly be found that "*honesty is the best policy*;" this maxim is somewhat old, but it has not become useless. A paper currency, which is a legal tender, even when it may have depreciated to 20 or 30 per cent. is not generally considered as an honest tender, and there are many reasons for believing that such a currency will not finally prove useful to the States. I say it has not generally been considered an *honest* tender. There are many people who say the money ought not to have depreciated; they say that necessity justified the measure, and that we are bound to receive such payment as the law prescribes: But I never have heard any man say that it would be perfect justice to pass a law, by which every creditor should be compelled to receive three-fourths or two-thirds of his debt instead of the whole debt; and yet such a law would be perfectly similar to the tender of depreciated paper, except that it would be a proof of more frugality and plain dealing; for it would be calling things by the right name, and would save the expence of paper coinage.

However convenient depreciated paper may appear to those who use it in the discharge of debts, we have already discovered that the credit and finances of these States are injured by paper currency, and we shall certainly continue to suffer, unless we can be relieved from it. There has ever been found much difficulty in shaking off the prejudices of education. We have been accustomed to the use of paper money while we continued a depending Province; such a currency was properly calculated to prevent the growth of manufactures, and to continue our dependence and poverty. Surely under a change of measures; we ought now to consult our own prosperity, and not the emolument of Great-Britain, or any other kingdom. If we are willing to take a lesson from other governments, we shall find that money is not to be made out of paper, for there is not an Empire, Kingdom or State, under the sun where debts may be legally discharged by paper money, except in some of the United States of America. It is admitted that a paper medium, under the other commercial countries; but nobody is compelled by law to receive the payment of any debt in such money; hence it is, that the paper of those countries bears no resemblance to our's except in name. Every man receives a bank note or refuses it at pleasure: When he receives it, he knows that on the next hour he may have it changed for gold or silver, as the bank is obliged to make such payments on demand. For this reason bank notes being portable, are frequently preferred to coin of the weighty metals. But it never was found that bank notes could be circulated at par, unless when it was believed that they might be exchanged for solid money; nor could they be circulated, if they were declared to be a legal tender. The reason is obvious—the whole value of paper is imaginary, and men do not believe by compulsion. Every attempt to force a man to believe that paper is equal in value to silver, implies a consciousness that it is not equal. It injures that which it was intended to save. Though the paper money which had been emitted in North-Carolina in the year 1783, had depreciated 20 per cent. arguments were invented on the last year for making more money. It was alledged that under the legal government a greater some of money had been circulated without much depreciation, and consequently a second coinage might take place; it would not depreciate. This argument was plausible, but not solid; for the value of paper is never found to depend on the quantity in circulation, but on the security that appears for its redemption. The bank of England, which belongs to a company of private subjects, circulates notes to the amount of thirty-two millions of dollars, though it is not believed that they have above fourteen millions in specie at any time on hands; but every man can get money for his note when he demands it. In the year 1716, soon after the death of Lewis the XIVth, the celebrated John Law, in company with some other gentlemen, obtained a patent for a banking house at Paris. They issued notes in which they promised *to pay the bearer, on sight*, a certain sum *in gold and silver of the weight and fineness* then *established by law*. As the late King had altered the weight or quality of the current coin ten times during his reign, and the same thing might be done again, Law's notes, which were not so subject to depreciation, were preferred to specie at one per cent. Such were the effects of a general confidence in good payment. Within the space of four years, notes were issued by Law and company to the amount of two hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars, which was near twice as much as all the specie in France; but the notes retained their credit, because the company were thought to be honest and able to pay. On the 21st of May, 1721, the Duke of Orleans, Regent of France, issued a proclamation, by which he reduced the value of bank notes to half the nominal sum. They were depreciated 50 per cent. This was a proof of the want of integrity, and it operated accordingly; it destroyed public confidence. It did not merely diminish the value of the notes,—it annihilated them, and, on the 22d of May, one guinea in gold could not have been purchased in Paris for one thousand guineas in notes. The history of paper money in all ages is uniform. Its value depends on the confidence of the public. Let government give a single proof that they ought not to be trusted—confidence vanishes, and "like the baseless fabric of a vision, leaves not a trace behind." Let us compare this with the history of the paper in some of our States, and consider whether it ought to have retained its value. The first emission of the State of North-Carolina in 1783, was to have been redeemed by the sale of forfeited estates. That foundation was soon removed, and those estates were converted to another use. The money depreciated, and recourse was had to another coinage. This second structure was raised, if possible, on a worse foundation, for it had not even the *appearance* of stability; taxes are laid for calling in the money, and it is immediately restored to circulation. Was it expected that such money should pass as gold and silver? No, certainly. The Legislature themselves do not seem to have expected that it should be considered of equal value. Tobacco, a staple of North-Carolina, has been purchased by the public for two prices in this new money, and creditors at the same time are compelled to receive it as specie, in the payment of debts. Is this *justice?* Strangers will call it by a different name.

I have attempted to shew, according to the fate of paper in other countries, that it was not to have been expected that our money should pass as gold or silver. Every body knows that it is more or less depreciated in all the States who have emitted it. It is therefore not a *good* payment, though it be a *legal* one. I shall now endeavour to shew that it must finally prove hurtful to the States, and that it could not have brought us substantial relief, though the whole of it had passed as specie.

SYLVIUS.

NEW-YORK, March 28.

After the adjournment of the Honorable the Assembly on Saturday, and before the Members had left the room, Mr. *Lansing* called their attention for a few moments, when presenting a list of the prisoners confined for debt, he informed them, that there were *ten men* confined, whose debts collectively amounted to *twenty-four pounds*, he therefore proposed that the Members make a present of *one day's pay* to relieve them, which proposal was unanimously agreed to.

ALEXANDRIA, April 12.

On the 21st Ult. a Motion was made in the General Assembly of Rhode-Island, whether Members should be appointed to represent that State in the

negatived by a Majority of 2[illegible].

Among a Number of strong Reports, published in the Morning Chronicle and London Advertiser, of the 11th of January, is the following: It is strongly reported that the Bishops have come to a Resolution not to suffer Card-Playing in their Houses on Sunday Evenings.

James Munroe and John Dawson, Esquires, are elected Delegates for the County of Spottsylvania. ——Cuthbert Bullet and Ludwell Lee, Esquires, for the County of Prince-William.

Capt. Ledger in the Esther, from Whitehaven, informs, that in Lat. 50, Long. 21, he spoke with the Brigantine Fletcher, Capt. Flin, from Virginia for Whitehaven, out five Weeks, who had his Boats and two Men washed overboard in a Gale of Wind, and complained of having had very bad Weather ever since he left the Capes.

The Concord, Smith, from Virginia, and the Success, Massey, from New-Haven, arrived at Gravesend the 22d of January.

The Henry, Tyndall, from this Port, is arrived at Havre-de-Grace.

The Betsy, Watson, from New-York, is arrived at Dover.

The Mary, Stewart, from Rappahannock, is arrived at Whitehaven.

Arrivals. Ship Molly, Quirk, from Havre-de-Grace; Ship Esther, Ledger, Whitehaven; Sloop Polly, Worth, Rhode-Island.

Sailed. Brig Friendship, Nixon, for France.

The Ship Potomack Planter, Capt. John's, passed this Port on Saturday last for George-Town, from London—by her we have received London Papers to the 3d of February, from which the following Articles are extracted:

UTRECHT, January 15.

HIS Serene Highness the Prince of Orange has written to the council of war of the Burghers of the Hague, that as several of them requested to be exonerated from the oath taken to his person, he declared them all freed from it. The council of war addressed the magistracy upon this occasion; but their resolves thereupon are not known.

The States of Holland are assembled at this moment, and this sessions will, it is thought, be of the greatest importance. It is reported, that it is intended to deprive the Prince of all the offices and dignities he now holds in that province, as also of all the emoluments attached to them. This is, however, mere report, although it is at the same time given out as the only means of re-establishing tranquillity in the Republic.

NAPLES, January 23.

Mount Vesuvius, continues to disgorge a great quantity of lava from its crater, which cools before it can arrive at the cultivated part of the mountain, no damage therefore has hitherto ensued from this eruption.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 25.

The Sultan is at the point of death. The Prince Selim his successor, since he has been certain of arriving at the throne in a short time, has thought of nothing but commencing a war with Russia and Venice; and we are assured, that if the Minister from France persists to offer his mediation, the only reply that will be made is, that all interference is useless: Though the courts of Vienna and Petersburgh pretend ignorance of this resolution, they still are well acquainted therewith.

We remain in uncertainty respecting the defeat of the Captain Pacha of Egypt. The report being only that he is near the Isle of Saco with his fleet.

We are assured that the Ministers from Petersburgh, Paris and London, have lately declared to the Divan, that the three powers whom they represented, were determined jointly to attack and destroy the States of Barbary, if the Porte did not oblige them to discontinue their robberies by sea, and enter into a negociation with all the powers of Europe without distinction.

LONDON, January 15.

Letters from Vienna, dated the 17th of last month, purport, that the Emperor has lately employed himself in the regulating of the finance, and has reduced the interest in the public funds to three per cent. by which ten millions of the State debts will be paid off by the first of February, 1787. From an accurate calculation it has been found the Imperial State can afford to assign the sum of eight millions per annum for the discharging the public encumberances until the whole are totally extinguished.

Jan. 19. A letter from Dublin says, the commercial business we hear will be the first matter agitated in the House of Commons of this kingdom, even previous to the opening of the committee of supply, and that our merchants may not lose time in availing themselves of any advantage that may result from the commercial treaty with France, &c. as soon as the bills necessary to give them operation shall have passed the two houses, entries will be permitted, on bonding the duties until the royal assent is given to them with the other money bills.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, Dec. 12.

"The Ministry of the Ottoman Porte have come to a resolution of arming and fortifying all the castles and forts situate on or near the Black Sea, and have in consequence detached large bodies of troops, a[illegible] a great quantity of artillery and stores for that pur[illegible]pose; part of which set out from different place[illegible]fore the beginning of the winter, and the re[illegible] will be in readiness to proceed with the e[illegible]

and its vicinity, and these people are entirely under the direction of French engineers; several of which nation are in this employ throughout many parts of the Turkish dominions. One of their plans for making a navigable canal from Bujucdere, and between that to the entrance of the Black Sea, is nearly completed, and promises the most solid advantages to the Turks in that part of their Empire, as it appears they have little reason to depend on the promises of forbearance made by the neighbouring powers, and are therefore determined to carry their own system into effect, with that speedy resolve and sudden execution which have ever been characteristically delienated as the leading features of Mahometan government.

"The annual tribute from the Bassa of Salonica has failed, and a body of troops have been sent to compel the payment, or to bring the head of the defaulter."

A letter from Lisbon received on Wednesday says, that an Algerine galley, of 30 guns, being cruising on that coast, was overtaken in a violent storm of wind, was drove on shore, and entirely lost; the crew, which consisted of upwards of 250 men, besides officers, were made prisoners. There were great rejoicings in Lisbon on the account, as the above galley had been on that coast upwards of two months, and had taken several vessels, Portuguese and French, and sent them off for Algiers.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Jan. 14.

"All ranks of people are under the highest expectation of the operations of the new commercial treaty, which are to commence as soon as the necessary forms in your Parliament are gone through. They are not more sanguine on the measures to be adopted at the bed of justice than in this. The people on the sea coasts are, from their locality, more eager. A number of additional exempts have been sent to the sea ports on this account, to prevent illegal practices, which may probably be very rife at first."

Advices received on Saturday from the Hague mention a large sum of money having been lately advanced there by private persons, and sent off for the service of the Prince Stadtholder.

Whitehall, Jan. 20. One of the King's messengers, despatched by the Right Hon. William Eden, arrived here on Thursday morning last, with a convention between his Majesty and the Most Christian King, concerning the execution of the late treaty of navigation and commerce, which was signed at Versailles on the 15th instant by Mr. Eden and his Most Christian Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

Jan. 24. Yesterday the Attorney-General moved the court of King's Bench against Lord George Gordon, for a libel against the French Ambassador, &c. Lord George appeared in court, and said, when he was served with the process, he did not rightly understand the day on which he was to attend—that he turned to the dictionary to get an explanation of the word *ottave*, which having found out, he then turned to the calendar, and, to his surprise, found it was for *this* day (yesterday) he informed the court, that he neither should employ council or attorney, for the council he had employed on a former occasion, one had been called to a high station, and the other was now employed against him (meaning Mr. Erskine) his Lordship then withdrew and a rule was granted.

HOUSE of LORDS.

Yesterday his Majesty went in the usual state to the House of Peers, and got to Westminster exactly at ten minutes past three o'clock; after being seated on the throne, with the proper officers of state on each side, his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious speech to both Houses of Parliament; the speaker, with the Commons, being at and below the bar:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I HAVE particular satisfaction in acquainting you, that since I last met you in Parliament, the tranquillity of Europe has remained uninterrupted, and and that all foreign powers continue to express their friendly disposition to this country.

"I have concluded a treaty of navigation and commerce with the Most Christian King, a copy of which shall be laid before you. I must recommend it to you to take such measures as you shall judge proper for carrying it into effect; and I trust you will find that the provisions contained in it are calculated for the encouragement of industry and the extention of lawful commerce in both countries, and by promoting a beneficial intercourse between our respective subjects, appear likely to give additional permanence to the blessings of peace. I shall keep the same salutary objects in view in the commercial arrangements which I am negociating with other powers.

"I have also given directions for laying before you a copy of a convention agreed upon between me and the Catholic King, for carrying into effect the sixth article of the last treaty of peace.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I have ordered the estimates for the present year to be laid before you, and I have the fullest reliance on your readiness to make due provision for the several branches of the public service.

"The state of the revenue will, I am persuaded, continue to engage your constant attention, as being essentially connected with the national credit, and the prosperity and safety of my dominions.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"A plan has been formed, by my direction, for transporting a number of convicts, in order to remove the inconvenience which arose from the crowded state of the gaols in different parts of the kingdom; and you will, I doubt not, take such farther measures as may be necessary for this purpose.

"I trust you will be able in this session to carry into effect regulations for the ease of the merchants, and for simplifying the public accounts in the various branches of the revenue; and I rely upon the unitional resources, and to promote and confirm the welfare and happiness of my people."

VIRGINIA, to wit:

By his Excellency EDMUND RANDOLPH, Esq; Governor of the Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the defence of the Commonwealth is by the laws placed in the militia thereof, and no exertion for the maintenance of discipline ought to be omitted: I do therefore, by and with the advice of the Council of State, exhort all officers of the militia, of whatsoever rank, punctually and faithfully to discharge their respective duties. And I do moreover declare, that every person, failing herein, shall be prosecuted in the most exemplary manner, allowed by law. But from my confidence in the patriotism and character of the officers, I most sanguinely hope, that a resort to the penalties of the law will be unnecessary.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 24th day of March, 1787.

EDMUND RANDOLPH.

In COUNCIL, March 13, 1787.

IT being represented to the board, that it has been supposed in several counties that the General Assembly, at their last session had directed the laws thereof to be dispersed by express, whereby it is probable that the necessary means for obtaining them, may be omitted by those for whose use they are destined.

It is advised that the Clerk be instructed forthwith to publish in the Gazettes of Richmond, Petersburgh, Alexandria and Norfolk, that no requisition was made by the General Assembly for the purpose abovementioned, and that the said laws are ready to be delivered to such, as may be authorised by the Delegates to apply for the same. And the Governor orders accordingly.

(Attest) A. BLAIR, C. C.

Public Vendue.

On Saturday next will be sold at the Vendue-Store, opposite Col. Hooe's dwelling-house,

A Variety of Merchandise as usual.

P. MARSTELLER, Vendue-Master.

Alexandria, April 12, 1787.

William Hartshorne and Company,

Have for sale at their store on Col. Hooe's wharf,

WEST-INDIA rum, muscovado sugar, coffee, genuine Port wine in pipes and barrels, Fayal and other white wines, iron pots, Dutch ovens, &c. iron fifty-six weights regulated, bar iron, 10 by 8 window glass, Irish beef in barrels, New-England potatoes, Liverpool salt, raisins in small boxes, ticklenburgs and German osnaburgs, with a variety of DRY-GOODS as usual.——All those indebted whose accounts are now due, are earnestly requested to pay as soon as they can, that we may be enabled to support our credit.

One acre of ground on Fairfax, Wolf and Royal streets, laid off in convenient lots to be let on ground rent, to such as want to make immediate improvements; the rent will be very low and some of the lots are large enough for a genteel house.—A plan may be seen at the Printing-Office, the Coffee-House and at our store.

Alexandria, April 12, 1787.

YORK,

WAS got by Leonidas, who was got by Traveller, who was got by Morton's Traveller, his dam by Jenny Cameron; Leonidas's dam was got by Morton's Traveller, his grand-dam Col. Tasker's Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian; his dam by Othello, who was bred by Col. William Fitzhugh of Chatham, and got by Fearnaught, who was got by Regulus, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian; his grand-dam by Spot, his great grand-dam by Cartouch, his great great grand-dam by Old Traveller in England, and his great great great grand-dam by Sedbury.—This horse is now six years old, in fine order, between 15 and 16 hands high, will cover at Springhill at Six Dollars, one half to be paid down and the remainder by the first day of October next.—Pasturage and hay at 3/9 per week, but will not be answerable for accidents.

BENJAMIN DULANY.

April 11, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Managers of the Winchester Lutheran Church Lottery, have agreed to discontinue the same, and all adventurers are requested to return their tickets as soon as possible, and those who have paid for them shall receive their money again.

Winchester, April 2. 1787.

The Esther, Captain Richard Ledger, is just arrived from Whitehaven, with a very valuable and general cargo of

EUROPEAN GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching season, which are opening for sale at the wholesale store of

ROBINSON, SANDERSON and RUMNEY,

On Fairfax-street.

(The Particulars will be in our next.)

JUST IMPORTED,

And now selling at a low rate,

By *William Worth,*

On board the sloop Polly and Sally, now lying at Col. Gilpin's wharf, the following articles, viz.

A Few hogsheads and barrels of New-York rum, hollow iron ware, a few casks of oil, and a quantity of codfish and cheese.

The above SLOOP is also for SALE.

Alexandria, April 12, 1787.

On the first day of May next, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises,

A VALUABLE LOT of GROUND in Alexandria, late the property of Sebastian Schiefs and conveyed over to us by him for the behoof of his creditors.——The lot is situated on Prince-street, adjoining Messrs. Hooe and Harrison's, containing 23 feet 3 inches in front and 98 feet 6 inches in depth, on which is a large two-story FRAMED HOUSE, with a kitchen, warehouse and stable.—It is in fee-simple and will be sold for ready-money.—At the same time will be sold his stock of GOODS upon hand.

All persons indebted to the said Sebastian Schiels, are requested to pay their respective accounts by the first of May next, to the Subscribers, who are empowered to receive the same, otherwise suits will be commenced against all who fail to comply.—Those having claims against him, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated by the first of May, as none will be afterwards admitted.

At the same time will be sold for ready-money, a two-story FRAMED HOUSE, on King-street, subject to a ground-rent of twelve shillings per foot.—Undoubted titles will be made the purchasers by

JOSEPH CARY,
WILLIAM WILSON,
PHILIP MARSTELLER, } Assignees.

Alexandria, March 1, 1787.

To be SOLD

At FIRST COST,

AN elegant SADDLE with plated furniture, and a dress for a horse. Any person desirous of purchasing may know the terms by applying to the Printers.

Alexandria, April 12, 1787.

For BOURDEAUX,

The SHIP

SALLY,

JAMES WALLACE, Master,

NOW lying at Alexandria, and will sail in all this month.—For passage apply to the Captain on board.

April 12, 1787.

WHEREAS Abednego Adams of the County of Fairfax and myself jointly purchased from William Payne, late of Loudon County, a certain tract of land lying in said County of Loudon, for which we also jointly gave our bond for three hundred pounds, dated in November, 1784, and payable on the first day of April, 1787; and whereas Capt. William Lane of Newgate, by an elder patent and late survey hath taken away about 50 acres of said land which fell to my lot, I hereby forewarn all persons whatsoever from taking any assignment on said bond, as I am determined to pay no more than £. 100 on said bond (£. 77 11 s. 2½d. of which I have taken a receipt for from Mr. Payne, on the 19th instant) until the said Payne settles the bounds of the said land, claimed by said Lane, as I have personally applied to Mr. Payne to have the matter finally settled before he leaves this country, and he has told me himself that he never intends to come to Virginia any more, and refuses to give me any satisfaction with respect to the land in dispute.

FRANCIS ADAMS.

Loudon County, March 28, 1787.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber on Sunday last the 8th instant, an indented Irish servant lad, named MICHAEL M'DANIEL, about 14 or 15 years of age, 4 feet 8 or 10 inches high, of a fair complexion and short light hair: He had on when he went away, a short brown sailor's jacket, thickset waistcoat, a pair of osnaburg trousers with a pair of check ditto over them, check shirt and round felt hat with a ribbon round it, a pair of old shoes, common metal buckles and blue worsted stockings.—Whoever takes up and secures the said servant in any gaol so that his master may get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home.

JONATHAN [illegible]

Alexandria, April 12, 1787.

[illegible] Printing

POETRY.

From the London Universal Magazine.

THE HONEY-STEALER.

AS Cupid, the ſlyeſt young wanton alive,
Of its hoard of ſweet honey was robbing a hive,
The centinel Bee buzz'd with anger and grief,
And darted his ſting in the hand of the thief;
He ſobb'd!—blew his fingers, ſtamped hard on the ground,
And leaping, in anguiſh, ſhew'd Venus the wound,
Then began in a ſorrowful tone to complain,
That an inſect ſo little ſhould cauſe ſo great pain!
Venus ſmiling, her ſon in ſuch taking to ſee,
Said, "Cupid! you put me in mind of a Bee;
For your'e juſt ſuch a buſy, diminutive thing,
Yet you make woful wounds with a deſperate ſting."

Porter & Ingraham,

Have juſt received, and now ready for ſale, at their ſtore on Fairfax-ſtreet, between King and Prince ſtreets, a general aſſortment of MERCHANDISE, which they will diſpoſe of on very reaſonable terms, by wholeſale and retail, for Caſh, Tobacco Flour or Ginſeng;

Amongſt which are,

BROADCLOTHS, ſhalloons, calamancoes, tammies and durants,
Cardinals trimmed with ſnail and ermine,
Ruſſel and Calamanco petticoats,
Moreens, fuſtians and bed-ticks,
Nankeens, a beautiful aſſortment of calicoes,
Iriſh linens, brown ſheetings,
Mens' and womens' ſtrong and fine leather ſhoes,
Womens' coloured and laſting ditto,
A variety of check handkerchiefs,
Silk ditto,
Muſlin ditto,
Plain and figured lawns,
Kenting aprons and handkerchiefs,
Needle worked aprons,
Gauze aprons and handkerchiefs,
Fans,
Italian flowers and feathers,
Ribbons and Umbrellas,
Mens' and womens' cotton and thread hoſe,
Mens' black and white ſilk ditto,
Mens' and womens' beaver and kid gloves,
Black ſilk mitts,
Thread and ſewing ſilk,
Writing-paper, quills and wafers,
Playing Cards, &c.

A large ASSORTMENT of

HARDWARE,

HL from 6 to 12 inch hinges,
H from 3 to 10 inch ditto,
Butts,
Table, deſk and cheſt locks,
Cheſt double and ſingle ditto,
Deſk, till and cupboard ditto,
Wood ſcrews, gimlets and cloak-pins,
Screw rings and knobs,
Steel and iron plate handſaws,
Saſh and Dovetail ditto,
Raſps and files,
Chiſels, gouges and plain irons,
Knives and forks,
Cutteau and penknives,
Sciſſors,
Drawing knives,
Pump and other hammers,
Calking irons,
Marking irons,
Braſs cocks,
Pins and needles,
Braſs, iron and japanned candleſticks,
Cork ſcrews,
Buckles,
Money ſcales,
Bridle bitts and ſtirrup irons,
4d. 6d. 8d. and 20d. nails.

A few quarter caſks Madera and Sherry Wines, Liverpool Salt, beſt Swediſh Iron in bars, German Steel, Plough Shears, Roll Brimſtone, White Lead in kegs, Chocolate, Spermaceti Candles, Sewing Twine, Gunpowder, Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea Teas, &c. &c. ‡

Alexandria, March 15, 1787.

FOR SALE,

A GENTEEL ſecond hand SULKEY, and harneſs complete.—Inquire of the Printers.

Alexandria, March 29, 1787.

LYCURGUS,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon at the Subſcriber's farm, on Holme's-Run, 4 miles from Alexandria, at three barrels of corn each, one barrel of which to be delivered before the mare is covered, the remainder on the firſt of January next, and in caſe of failure at that period, two guineas and the corn delivered forfeited.—LYCURGUS was got by the Old Arabian, his dam by Othello (ſon of Crab) his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller, his great grand-dam was the celebrated Selima; he is full brother to Magnolia.—He is a beautiful cheſnut, 15 hands high and elegantly formed.

WILLIAM BIRD.

Woodville, March 28, 1787.

N. B. If mares brought to ſaid horſe this ſeaſon ſhould not prove with foal, they will be received the ſucceeding ſeaſon gratis.

Alexa

For ſale on the loweſt terms for caſh or produce, by

John Murray and Co.

By wholeſale and retail, at their ſtore on Prince-ſtreet, the following articles, viz.

OLD Grenada ſpirit,
West-India rum,
Country ditto,
Brandy,
Arrack,
Madera,
Port,
Malaga,
Teneriff,
Fayal,
Liſbon, } Wines.
Bohea and green teas,
Loaf and muſcovado ſugars,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Raiſins and indigo,
Salt,
Ginger, nutmegs and pepper,
Soal leather,
Vinegar,
Geneva,
Pickled lobſters,
Mackerel and codfiſh,
Dry codfiſh,
Spermaceti and liver oil,
Seal blubber,
Whalebone and ſoap,
Mens' and womens' large and ſtrong leather ſhoes,
Double and ſingle Glouceſter and Rhode-Iſland cheeſe,
London porter,
4d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. nails,
White and yellow paint,
10 by 8 window-glaſs,
Butter in firkins,
Cotton,
Pewter plates, diſhes and ſpoons,
Molaſſes,
Engliſh canvas, No. 1, 2 and 3.

Alſo, a ſmall aſſortment of DRY GOODS, and a two-ſtory HOUSE FRAME of 22 feet by 28.—Several RIDING CHAIRS with harneſs complete and well finiſhed.

LOTS on Duke, Fairfax, Pitt, and Water ſtreets, to be let on ground-rent or ſold in fee-ſimple.

Alexandria, Jan. 4, 1787.

THE Subſcriber intends for Europe for a ſhort time.—Thoſe to whom he ſtands indebted are deſired to bring in their accounts.

THOMAS O'RYAN.

Alexandria, March 29, 1787.

FOR SALE VERY LOW,

A FEW barrels of BEEF, BUTTER in firkins, SHOE HEELS by the groſs, BACON, VENISON HAMS and CODFISH.

JOHN HICKMAN and CO.

Alexandria, March 29, 1787.

ROYAL GIFT,

And the

Knight of Malta,

Two valuable JACK ASSES,

WILL cover Mares and Jennies, at Mount-Vernon, this ſpring, for Five Guineas the ſeaſon.—The firſt is of the moſt valuable race in the Kingdom of Spain; the other, lately imported from Malta by way of Paris, is not inferior.—The ROYAL GIFT (now five years old) has increaſed remarkably in ſize, ſince he covered laſt year; and not a Jenny, and ſcarcely a Mare to which he went, miſſed.—The KNIGHT of MALTA will be three years old this ſpring, is near 14 hands high, moſt beautifully formed for an aſs, and extremely light, active and ſprightly:—Comparatively ſpeaking he reſembles a fine courſer.

Theſe two JACKS ſeem as if deſigned for different purpoſes, equally valuable.—The firſt, by his weight and great ſtrength, to get mules for the ſlow and heavy draught. The other, by his activity and ſprightlineſs, for quicker movements on the road. The value of mules, on account of their longevity, ſtrength, hardineſs and cheap keeping, is too well known to need deſcription.

MAGNOLIA,

STANDS at the ſame place, for Four Pounds the ſeaſon: The money in every caſe, to be paid at the ſtable, before the Mares or Jennies are taken away; no account will be kept. Good paſturage, well enclоſed, will be provided at half a dollar per week, for the convenience of thoſe who incline to leave their mares, and every reaſonable care will be taken of them, but they will not be enſured againſt theft or accidents.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Overſeer.

Mount-Vernon, March 12, 1787.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, on the 19th inſtant, an Iriſh ſervant man, named GEORGE MURRY, by trade a tinman and knows ſomething of the copperſmith's buſineſs, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſhort black hair, down look, has a ſcar on his forehead and four or five on one thigh and arm with buck ſhot, which he got by being in a riot on Whitſun Monday laſt; he is very fond of ſtrong drink and when drunk very abuſive: His clothing unknown, as I have reaſon to believe he changed his dreſs.—Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

THOMAS WILKINSON.

Alexandria, March 29, 1787.

General Poſt-Office, if not taken up before the 12th of April.

A.

GEORGE ANDERSON.

B.

William Buſhby, William Bryſon, Joſeph N. Baynes, Piſcataway; Matthew Blair, Port-Tobacco; Capt. Wilſon Bouſh, Thomas Baker, Capt. Peter Brown of the brig Betſy, Quantico; John Bryce, John Bronaugh, Mrs. Bray, Meſſieurs Brown and Co.

C.

Overton Carr, Capt. William Cox, Benjamin Comſtock, Major William Cocke, Charles Carroll, Michael Clark, Patrick Carroll, Martin Cockburn.

D.

James Donaldſon, George Deoſiaus, Thomas Dick.

E.

Abraham Evans, Joſiah Emmit.

F.

Mr. Fenner, James Froud, Executors of Daniel French, John Fouſhee, Matthew Fitzgibbon, Cumberland Ferguſon, Zephaniah Ferrell, Bradley Featherſtone, Thomas Fitzpatrick.

G.

Job Green, Thomas Glover, Michael Gretter, Henry Gardner, James Gonſon.

H.

Dolly Hill, John Hague, Dennis Hollihan.

I.

Capt. Gilbert Imley, Mrs. Johnſon, Mr. Jolly, Doctor Robert Irvine.

K.

James Keith, Mrs. Kirk.

L.

Henry Leigh, Mrs. Liſle, George Levely, Le Mayeure.

M.

Thomas M'Nabb, John M'Kain, James Mookler.

N.

Robert Neal, Arabella Naſh.

P.

David Pyle, Mount-Salus; Elizabeth Price, Capt. Pitts, Robert Price, Capt. Thomas Pearſon.

R.

Edmund Roberts, Adam Rice, William Richards of the Kitty.

S.

Chriſtiana Smith Widow of Roberth Smith, Schoffield and Thornby, Joſeph Smith, Capt. John Smithſon, Capt. Edward Sweeney.

T.

Ludwig Triſler, Thomas Thomſon, Henry Tail, George Triplet.

W.

James Welſh, care of Mr. M'Knight. Robert Whitacre, William Willox, Ralph Wormley, jun. Mount-Airy; Thomas Wilkinſon, Tobias Wolf.

Alexandria, March 29, 1787.

FORMERLY by advertiſement I requeſted all thoſe that were indebted to me to come and ſettle their accounts, but little regard was paid thereto.—I once more, and for the laſt time in this way, call upon every one that is indebted to me either by bond, bill, promiſſary note, open account, or otherwiſe to come and pay the ſame.—Likewiſe, all thoſe that I owe, or may think I do owe them, to bring in their accounts that they may be adjuſted and paid by myſelf in my life-time—for I am determined to have my accounts ſettled (if poſſible) and that ſpeedily, as I intend once more to croſs the Atlantic. By this method I mean to prevent accounts being trumped up againſt my eſtate after I am gone, that probably would never have appeared had I been on the ſpot, or alive.—For in the courſe of thirty odd years that I have been in buſineſs too many accounts of this deſcription have I ſeen.—There is on hand about a thouſand pounds firſt coſt of choice GOODS, that may be had on good terms.—Alſo, TWO LOTS, one of them improved on and both have lately been fenced in.—Alſo ſome NEGROES that I will either ſell or hire.

JOHN MUIR.

Alexandria, Feb. 1, 1787.

N. B. I hereby forewarn all perſons from dealing with any of my ſervants in any manner whatever, except it be by my particular orders; as I ſhall deal with them as the law directs.

RAN AWAY from the Subſcriber, on the 13th ult. an apprentice lad, to the Taylor's buſineſs, about 11 years of age, named THOMAS CAMERON.—Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and returns him to his maſter, ſhall have a reward of One Shilling.

WILLIAM JONES.

Alexandria, April 4, 1787.

☞ TAKEN by the Subſcriber as ſtolen goods, five yards and a half of ribbed jeanet, two yards of black broadcloth, and three ſilver tea ſpoons. The owners by proving property and paying charges, may have them again.

JACOB MOORE, Conſtable.

Alexandria, April 5, 1787.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS and COMPANY, at their Printing-Office on *Fairfax-ſtreet*——by whom *Advertiſements*, &c. are thankfully received for this Paper,——and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.